

REMARKS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding Office Action rejections in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested. Claim 1 has been amended to satisfy the Examiner's requirement of removing the word "the," thereby obviating the outstanding claim objection. Furthermore, all the claims have been amended to put them in better condition for examination. No new matter has been added.

Claims 11 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Andresakis et al. (USP 6,657,849) in view of Wada et al. (USP 6,383,323). The Examiner has admitted on page 3 of the outstanding Office Action that Andresakis does not teach or suggest the use of globoid dielectric fillers. While Wada discloses beneficially using a dielectric ceramic made from firing a barium titanate powder that has a perovskite structure, Wada is silent with respect to the barium titanate powder being a *globoid* dielectric powder. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the multi-layered structure taught by Andresakis in combination with the barium titanate dielectric powder taught by Wada does not render obvious the present invention because both documents are silent with respect to a *globoid* dielectric powder. Furthermore, both documents are silent with respect to the benefits and advantages of using a *globoid* dielectric powder, namely, dispersion of the dielectric filler becoming highly uniform throughout the dielectric layer, leading to a higher capacitance in the resulting capacitor.

Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention places emphasis on the dielectric powder being a *globoid* dielectric powder. Pages 5-9 of the present specification explains that this is so because a globoid dielectric powder leads to a

weight cumulative particle size, D_{50} , in the range of 0.1 μm to 2.0 μm . The present specification also places emphasis on a coagulation degree, defined as the weight cumulative particle size/average particle size, of ≤ 4.5 . The relationship of the weight cumulative particle size to the coagulation degree is important because when both the weight cumulative particle size and average particle size are in this range, the dispersion of the dielectric filler becomes highly uniform throughout the dielectric layer, and leads to a higher capacitance in the resulting capacitor.

Claims 1-10 and 12-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Andresakis et al. (USP 6,657,849) and Wada et al. (USP 6,383,323) further in view of Hashizume (JP 05047611). Applicants respectfully submit that Andresakis and Wada in combination with Hashizume does not render obvious the present invention. Hashizume teaches electrodeposition of a polyamic acid salt which is then dehydrated and cured to produce the polyimide dielectric film, whereas the present invention teaches direct electrodeposition of a polyimide film and is silent with respect to an intermediate polyamic acid salt electrodeposition. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the additional disclosure of Hashizume does not cure the deficiency of a teaching of the use of globoid dielectric powders to combine with the disclosures of Andresakis and Wada.

Claims 1 and 3-5 stand rejected on the grounds of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting based on co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 10/532,717. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner hold this rejection in abeyance until claims have been allowed in the present case and co-pending application 10/532,717.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims are now further distinguished from the cited documents and in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections are requested. Early and favorable action is awaited.

Respectfully submitted,

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